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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Items 45 and 68 of the preliminary list*
QUESTION OF CYPRUS
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 28 May 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the European Parliament adopted on 17 May 1991 a resolution on the role of Europe in relation to security in the Mediterranean, by 125 votes in favour, one against and one abstention.

The relevant part referring to Cyprus is attached herewith and I shall be very grateful if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 45 and 68 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Andreas MAVROMMATIS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Cyprus to the United Nations

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Resolution adopted on 17 May 1991 by the European Parliament on the role of Europe in relation to security in the Mediterranean

The European Parliament,

Recognizes that, although the Mediterranean needs to be seen in an overall political perspective and its problems, particularly in matters of security, are indivisible, it is nevertheless possible for specific measures to be adapted to the different circumstances or conflict zones, viz.: the Western Mediterranean (conflict in the Western Sahara), the Eastern Mediterranean (the dispute over Cyprus), the Near East (Arab-Israeli conflict, the Palestinian question and the conflict in Lebanon), the Middle East (Gulf War, the Kurdish problem); and that measures for preventing and settling conflicts must consequently be tailored to the specific circumstances and causes of conflict in the regions concerned to facilitate efforts to find prompt solutions;

Takes the view that crises and conflicts in the Mediterranean must be solved in the first instance by the directly affected parties themselves, and that action by other countries or groups of countries must in the first instance be confined to proposing initiatives and offering supporting action;

Takes the view that where this is not already happening, all United Nations Security Council decisions and recommendations on the different crises and conflicts in the Mediterranean must be upheld and implemented;

Advocates coordinated implementation of appropriate sanctions if long-term compliance with United Nations resolutions on conflicts in the Mediterranean cannot be secured;

Underlines the strategic importance of the islands in the Mediterranean and the need to avoid crises and conflicts over the islands and, where these arise, to resolve them under international law;

Considers that the United Nations, as the unifying organization of the international community of nations, should play a pre-eminent and coordinating role in the settlement of conflicts in the Mediterranean area;

Calls on Turkey to comply with the United Nations resolutions regarding Cyprus and, in particular, to withdraw all troops from Cyprus; calls on the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities to resume dialogue with each other under the auspices of the United Nations; calls on the European Community to take measures to promote a just solution that will restore the unity and integrity of Cyprus with full guarantees for all its citizens and its ethnic communities;

Calls on the Council to support the initiative by the President-in-Office for effective Community intervention with a view to achieving a lasting solution to the problem of Cyprus in accordance with United Nations decisions and decisions to date by the Community institutions;

Calls on Greece and Turkey to initiate a dialogue with a view to solving their disputes, and calls on the European Community to take measures to facilitate and maintain such a dialogue;

Supports a Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean (CSCM), thereby laying a long-term foundation for the prevention of conflict, peaceful resolution of conflicts and cooperation in the Mediterranean;

Would welcome it if, in addition to the Mediterranean seaboard countries, other countries party to CSCE, together with interested countries from the Near East (including a legitimate representation of the Palestinian people), were to take part in the CSCM process;

Also considers it appropriate for a European Community representation to take part in CSCM;

Takes the view that although CSCE can help to lay down guidelines for CSCM, the approaches and methods of CSCE should not be imitated to the letter in relation to the Mediterranean, since the causes and limiting conditions of the conflicts in that region differ substantially in many respects from the CSCE frame of reference.